

## BIG STRIKE THREATENING OUR COUNTRY

SUMMARY OF NEGOTIATION  
LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.  
PRESIDENT SHIFTS THE  
BURDEN.

## MAINE IS TO BE THE BATTLEGROUND

BOTH PARTIES TO FIGHT  
FOR SUPREMACY. WILCOX  
GIVES ESTIMATE. SURE  
OF HUGHES. ROUMANIA  
IN EUROPEAN WAR.

### The Strike Situation

A summary of developments in the strike situation follows:

Negotiations between railroads and brotherhoods through President Wilson definitely broken off.

Brotherhood leaders definitely ordered the strike to begin at 7 a. m. Labor day unless the order is countermanded and declared that only a settlement favorable to the men could change it.

President Wilson prepared to go before congress in joint session at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon with proposals for new laws to prevent the strike. An outline of the proposals are as follows:

Increase of the interstate commerce commission from seven to nine members.

An eight hour law for railway employees.

To empower the federal board to mediation to investigate operation of an eight hour day.

To empower the interstate commerce commission to consider the eight hour day in connection with making rates.

A measure similar to the Canadian industrial disputes act for an investigation of all disputes between railroads and their employees.

A measure empowering the president to operate the trains with the primary object of providing the American troops with food on the Mexican border. The brotherhood leaders favor the eight-hour day features but oppose the proposal to adopt the Canadian plan.

President Wilson has laid the railway strike situation before congress in an address to both houses assembled in joint session. The president told congress of his efforts to bring the railroad managers and the men into some sort of an agreement, and saying he was powerless to do more, he asked congress to enact legislation to deal with the situation.

Pointing out the distress and hardships upon which a nation wide strike would bring to the country, the president asked congress to empower him to draft into the service of the United States the very managers and the men who have been unable to adjust their differences so that the government may operate the railroads in case of military necessity.

He proposed that congress first enlarge the membership of the interstate commerce commission to equip it to deal with larger situations; second, that an eight hour day be established for all trainmen in the interstate commerce; third that a commission investigate the effect of the

eight-hour day; fourth, that the interstate commerce commission consider the increased costs of the eight hour day in making rates and fifth, amend the mediation law to prevent strikes or lockouts while industrial disputes are being investigated.

The sixth proposal was that the president be empowered to operate the railroads in case of military necessity. How these recommendations are to be carried out, president Wilson told entirely in the hands of congress.

Just before the president went to address congress it became known that the strike leaders had positively called the strike for Labor Day unless a favorable settlement was reached before. The committee of railway presidents made a public statement of their position, declining to accept President Wilson's plan and giving their reason.

"They have thought it best," said the president, referring to the railway managers in his address to the congress "that they should be forced to yield if they must yield, not by coercion but by the suffering of the country."

"While my conference with them was in progress," the president continued "when I did forward appearance those conferences had come to a standstill, the representatives of the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set the strike for the 4th of September."

Thus the president summarized his efforts and added: "But could only propose I could not govern the will of others who took an entirely different view of the circumstances of the case, who even refused to admit the circumstances to be what they turned out to be."

### The War In Europe.

The causes which led Rumania to declare war on Austria-Hungary are set forth in a note presented to Czerin, the Austro-Hungarian minister to Rumania after a meeting of the Rumanian crown council, at which it was decided to declare war. Summarized the reasons given are:

The triple alliance, to which Rumania was a party, was broken when Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary.

Austria-Hungary threatened the interests and national aspirations of Rumania.

Austria-Hungary's assurances that it was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or territorial gains in attacking Serbia, have not been fulfilled.

Rumania was confronted with territorial and political changes menacing her future.

Rumanians in Hungary suffered oppression, because of a continual state of animosity between the two nations.

Rumania desired to hasten the end of the war, safeguard her racial interests and realize her national unity.

### The Game of War.

A war game and maneuvers in which every branch of the service represented in the American punished the first week in September in five expeditions will take part, will be the Casas Grandes valley according to an announcement made at temporary field headquarters at El Valle by Gen. J. J. Pershing, commander of the expedition.

Mountains, hills, brush and water courses and some trees will furnish every opportunity to test each branch

of the service. Aeroplanes, field telegraph and motorcycle couriers will have part in the maneuvers which will include battalion, regimental and brigade work, concluding with a division movement. Cavalry will be used in large compact bodies. Artillery will be handled in accordance with lessons learned in the European war. Transportation troubles will be worked out.

Thus far Gen. Pershing has inspected the 11th cavalry at Las Gallinas, part of the 17th infantry at San Juan, and at this point the 8th and 10th infantry, Fifth cavalry, B and C batteries of the Sixth Field Artillery, B battery of the 4th hospital. This virtually will complete his inspection trip.

### National Politics.

Both parties will have their heaviest artillery up in Maine the last week in August and the first ten days of September. Both presidential candidates will appear in person.

Former president Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan will be there. Senators and representatives will be by the score will cover every town. Not a crossroad will be ignored. The voter who escapes will be entitled to congratulate himself on being a rarity.

After the Maine campaign Congressman Kelley is going to Indiana to help the Republicans there. He isn't paying any attention to the talk that Senator Tamm is likely to win all the way down the line.

but says the Republicans are out to beat former representative Watson. Chairman Wilcox of the Republican National Committee is out with a prediction that Mr. Hughes will get from 300 to 325 electoral votes, 266 being necessary to elect him.

"Sure Republican states" according to Mr. Wilcox are California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Delaware, with a total of 300 electoral votes.

In listing the sure states, Chairman Wilcox said of Michigan: "The election returns of 1912 show a very comfortable situation in this the casual observer it does not seem

244 and Roosevelt 214,584 votes. To state, Wilson had 150,751 Taft 152, like a wild proposition to put Michigan in the list of reasonably sure states.

Democratic comment regarding Mr. Hughes declaration in favor of the suffrage is that it will abbreviate the liquor vote.

Charles W. Fairbanks, the vice-presidential candidate on the Republican ticket and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will throw their oratorical force into the Maine campaign.

Mr. Fairbanks will speak in Maine September 5 and 6. The dates for the colonel have not been announced. The vice-presidential candidate will also speak in Pittsburgh on labor day and during that week in Oklahoma.

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